

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1755

FRIDAY, MARCH 6. 1741.

Cannot tell how other People may be affected with the *Patrist* returning to their Charge, and after remaining stunn'd for a small Space, *roaring* out again in their old railing Dialogue as loud as ever, but I am sure it is far from astonishing me. It was, indeed, what I always expected, for very ma-

especially for these Two Reasons. I know that however new to the World the late *Disco-* *Patriots* Nakedness might be, it could never find all this while a Secret to themselves; and I was confident this Detection, tho' it might be desperate, would never lead them to Re-

The Sense I had of this, drew me to con- sider a total Silence would inevitably dissolve the and leave a Handful of angry *aspiring* Chiefs without Dependents; so the Dread of this ally engage them to furnish their Scribes with a Defence, or Apology, or Excuse, or Vindi- whatever else they should please to call it, of precipitate MEASURE, so universally con- and exploded by the wise and honest Men of

Time hath fully justified my Conjectures, this Paper can be published, many such-like will have appeared as Fore-runners of the *why*, which is at present under the Consider- it is said) of the Chiefs themselves; tho' I eve it will come from that all-accomplish'd ch guides the Movements of this well con-

POSITION. Until the Appearance of this Oration in Support of random Charges, it be my Province to answer the *Excursions* of *content* Scribes: They may have, and without they have, Reasons for acting as they do; but them not, they cannot influence my Con- fides, there is no answering *Clamour*, *Protesta-* *Abuse* Reproach. It is a great Misfortune to be in such Circumstances; but the Case is since it was long ago observed, that in the *ation* Reason is against any Set of Men, *exactly* Degree are they against Reason.

I have resolved, and I think on just Grounds, the Career of these enraged Scribes, who tactly in the Case of their Brethren the *Craft-* *besus*, and have nothing for it but making and stunning the Mob with the Danger of *INA*; yet I would not be understood to pre- self from the just Exercise of my Pen, on so a Theme as the Benefits resulting to the People from the Defeat of the late Scheme big with utive Consequences to the Liberty of the

I say, I would not be understood to do this, present I conceive there can be nothing more ore expedient, than to set this Affair in its t, and to demonstrate that the People have had and as happy a Victory as he, who has been ir best Friend; next to HIM who is by Na- well as Office, the Father of his Subjects. In , I do Justice to *Truth*, *Liberty*, and to my and in the Sense of this I shall express myself Freedom which it becomes a Person discour

th Subjects, before the freest of all Nations, to without the least Dread of the *Rage* of that Faction, which are as boundless in their Ma- ey are reasonless in their Pretences for it. e Prosecution of this Subject I shall consider and not *Persons*; and endeavour to expose Errors, not to sharpen the Minds of Men ch as maintain them. It becomes Libellers, no Hopes but in Discord, and who must lay r Pens as soon as they see a Return to Pub-

: I say, it becomes such to exasperate parti- ons by invidious Reflections; but for those nothing more than to unite Men in the Com- se of their Country, they ought of breathe *spirit*, and write in another Language; other- Sincerity might well be suspected, on the ounds which justify their Exceptions against This is a necessary Apology for that Mode- m bound to use, and a Caveat against being *igid* Writer by the *Lovers of Flame and Fury*. d be certainly a strange Misfortune to the ts of this Country, if after so many and so gles about Liberty, we should at last come Doubts about what it is. But this can never

happen, while Men think honestly and freely. The Liberty of a Man is when he has Freedom to do or not to do any honest Action. The Liberty of the Subject in Britain is the Power of acting as he pleases, without infringing the Laws of the Land: And the Freedom, or if you will the Independency, of the Constitution consists in the just Exercise of those separate Powers which belong to the several Parts of the Legislature. Those who declare for this Freedom in general, declare themselves Friends to their Country and to the Constitution: As such as in any Dispute oppose to the utmost of their Power any Attempts to restrain this Liberty, shew themselves real Friends to their Country and its Constitution, from whatever Quarter such an Attempt come. If Kings not content with that Share of Power or Liberty (for in effect 'tis the same Thing) which the Constitution assigns them attempt to break in upon what the same Constitution hath assigned to the Lords or to the People, it is undoubtedly a *lawful* and *laudable* Thing to oppose and to resist such an Endeavour, who- ever may be induced to encourage it, or with whatever specious Pretences they may be cover'd. The same Reason renders the same Conduct equally praise-worthy, if any Attempt be made against the general Liberty by either of the other Powers entrusted with the Legisla- ture. If the Lords should attempt to controul the just Liberty either of the Crown or of the Commons: Or if the Commons should form any Design to abridge any Legal Rights of the Crown or of the Lords, it would still be acting in the Cause of Freedom to oppose to the utmost any such Endeavour. I am justified in saying this by Addresses from both Houses to the Crown, di- rectly affirming these Points; and undoubtedly these will be held good Authority by all sensible, impartial Men, who know what they say, mean what they speak, and prefer whatever is founded upon Reason to what has no other Support than the Concurrence of a Party. Thus far then we proceed on sure Grounds, if any such there be, and Mankind can discern them.

Having thus establish'd the Freedom of the Consti- tution, I must next observe, that in this consists, or, at least, depends, the Liberty of the Subject. For as all Liberty is the Result of some Form of Government, so the Liberty of British Subjects results from, or is protected by, the Constitution, or that peculiar Form of Govern- ment under which we live. So that whatever injures the one, must necessarily and certainly prejudice the other. In this Sense, and for this Reason, the King is bound by *Interest*, as well as his *Coronation Oath*, to defend and maintain the Liberties of his Subjects; since whatever affects them, must in the End, and by una- voidable Consequence, hurt Him. So, likewise, the People will find it their Interest as well as their Duty, to support the Prerogatives of the Crown, which tho' held by their Sovereign, are exercised for them, or at least in their Favour. These are not the Principles of any Faction, but the Principles on which all good Sub- jects are bound to act, because they are those on which our Constitution is founded, and from which we cannot swerve without endangering the Constitution. When- ever, therefore, designing Men pretend to espouse the Cause of the People on other Principles, and insinuate a Possibility of acquiring for them more Liberty, or greater Power than they now possess, by some small and easy Change in the Constitution, they do but *abuse* them by *Words*, in order to draw their Assent, and, in time, their Assistance, to introduce some Tyranny or other, rarely beneficial to those who contrive it, and most certainly *destructive* to all others. How great Friends soever those may be in Shew, who court the People's Applause by wishing all Authority in their Hands, yet, in fact, they are the truest Patriots who contend for the perpetual Preservation of their Liberties by securing the Constitution. As Possession is sometimes dangerous to Property, so there is a Licence fatal to Liberty, and such as mean the People well will never put this into their Power; though such as intend their Destruction readily will, and make them their Instruments by so doing.

When we speak of the Freedom or Independency of the several Branches of the Constitution, we always mean a moral Freedom of doing what is fit or reason- able,— and nothing more. This appears to be what we ought to mean, by the Rules prescribed to themselves by both Houses, which are styled Usages of Parliament, and are founded on the common Prin- ciples of Equity, by which all Mankind in all Caps cities are bound. To transgress these therefore is to

verge towards Tyranny, let it be done by which Branch of the Legislature it will; and consequently, whatever has a Tendency to this, instead of extending, approaches toward the Abuse of Liberty. Thus the King hath a discretionary Power, or Liberty, of choosing fit Persons for administering the Government. But it, under colour of this, he employs Persons unworthy or incapable of the Trusts reposed in them, and persists in employing them, when this appears; or if, while a Person intrusted with the Administration behaves well and demon- strates by his Conduct a profound Regard for the Pub- lic Safety, he removes him out of meer Caprice, the Government suffers, and his Power which occasions it is misapply'd. In putting this Case, I am not aware of any Opposition, why then should I apprehend any from putting the Converse, which is equally apparent, as well as equally true. If that Branch of the Legisla- ture which hath the Power of *inquiring* and of *accusing*, instead of *adhering* to the Rules of natural Justice, should on the Presentment of *Envy*, attended by a *Crowd* of *Suggestions*, mis-called *Facts*, insist on the *Dismissal* of any *Publick Officer*, would this be right? would it be constitu- tional? or, if not, would it be for the Publick Bene- fit, or reconcileable to the Liberty of the Subject? If it would, then all that is said before, and which I will undertake to prove, is conformable to what is de- livered concerning our Constitution; if false and absurd, which as I cannot by any means suppose, I will try to discover what Lights the Consideration of Facts will af- ford us on this important Subject.

In the Reign of King James I. we have a manifest Instance of the Mischiefs attending the first Case. The King without question departed from his Dignity in con- ferring so many and so important Offices on *Buckingham*, a young Man much more distinguished by the Accom- plishments of his Person than the Endowments of his Mind. This threw the Nation into general Uneasiness, and left the King's loyalst Subjects little to say in his Excuse. In the very Beginning of the next Reign, the contrary Evil began to prevail. The Charges against the Duke of Buckingham were begun in Anger, and carried on with Fury. His good Deeds and his bad were made alike *criminal*. The Earl of *Brissol* was esteemed a *Patriot* on the Credit only of being the Duke's *Enemy*; and this Over-violence prevented the Effects of Justice. The same Temper appeared in the Proceed- ings against *Strafford*; he was unquestionably a Person fit to be removed from the King, but the violating the Laws in order to remove him out of the World was a dangerous Step, tho' taken by Patriots. The putting *Land* to death by virtue of an Ordinance of Lords and Commons, was the next bold Step of the same Party, out of Zeal for the People; but in a very short space the *Sword* was turned upon the People themselves. The King, tho' unwilling, join'd in cutting off *Strafford*, the two Houses dispatched the *Archbishop*, the Commons and the Army murdered the King, then the Army turned out the Commons and set up *Cromwell*, who govern'd with little or no Regard to Law. In the next Reign like Causes produced like Effects, and King and Commons making free with the *Laws* of the Land, and the im- mutable Rules of natural Justice, the People paid the *Pe- nalty*, and the Publick suffered successive Misfortunes from the *Arts* of *intriguing* Courtiers, and the false Zeal of pretended Patriots, who only aimed at aggrandizing themselves, as appears from the Fates of the Earl of *Clarendon* and Lord *Russell*, who were *Victims*, tho' to different Factions.

These are all Facts not to be disputed, and by no sincere Inquirer are like to be misunderstood. They plainly prove how dangerous it is to King and People for any Branch of the Legislature to slight the Rules of ancient Usage, to give themselves up to any *enthusiastick Spirit*, however dignified or distinguished. The Peace, the Plenty, the Liberty we have now for many Years enjoyed, has been, under Providence, owing to the strict Respect paid to the *Laws*, and all the Branches of the Legisla- ture keeping within the Bounds assign'd them by the Constitution. The *miscarrying* of a late Design must be regarded therefore as a *national Deliverance*, by every Man who thoroughly understands and is heartily at- tached to our excellent Constitution. Had it taken another Turn, it could not have been more fatal to any particu- lar Person than to the Liberty of the Subject. It would have taken away, if not the Bounds of *Right* and *Wrong*, at least the Distinction between *Innocence* and *Guilt*, and no Man would have longer had any Security but what was deriv'd to him not from his own Merit but from the





the Strength of his Party. There is no Wonder to be made that such an Attempt as this should open the Eyes and unite the Force of the wisest Men of all Parties, because their own as well as the Nation's Safety lay at Stake. But the Wonder is, that after such a Defeat any Man should be hardy enough to take a Pen in his Hand in order to defend such a Measure; and this I must own induces me to believe it can be no other than the noble Author of the *Dissertation upon Parties*; and even this extraordinary Author will I believe find it difficult to persuade the People of Great Britain (after being so long us'd to *Judges and Juries*, even in the minutest Cases) to relish this summary Way of proceeding in so important a Point, by Conviction without Evidence or Trial; but if He does, He may probably live to make them repent it, if, contrary to all human Probability, he should ever come again to be a Minister himself.

R. FREEMAN.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Portsmouth, Feb. 19. N. S. On the 3d inst. arrived the Wilmington, Bulmore; on the 5th, the Stambolien, Hays, both from Smyrna (and are in Quarantine). The Ships in our last failed this Day under Convoy of the Advice Man of War: On the 16th came in the Kennington Man of War, Capt. Peyton, from Leghorn, with the following Ships under her Convoy, viz. the Endeavour, Granger, for Pool; Samuel and Dove, Elmes; Two Brothers, Grantland, both for Barbados; Ann, Wigg; Tuscany, Tanner, for London; Neptune, Painter, for Holland; Adventure, White, for the West Indies; William, Whitborne, for New York; Two Brothers, Troth, for Lisbon; Falmouth, Viguers, for Bristol; Charlton, Warren, for Philadelphia; Isabella, Cooper, and Don Francisco, Hearn, for —. On the 18th arrived the Ann, Grimbail, from Genoa for London; and the Dursly Galley of War, Capt. Hughes, with four Ships from Sicily.

The Ships from Italy for Gibraltar will sail under Convoy of the Kennington Man of War and the Dursly Galley of War, also the Doddington, Diddear, with Stores for Gibraltar. Will remain in Port his Majesty's Ships the Somerset, Capt. Barnesley, the Lancaster, Capt. Cayley, three Fireships and one Bomb-ketch: Merchant ships remaining, the Elizabeth, Payne, the Vine, Andrews, and the Willing Mind, Miften, this last for Leghorn.

#### HOME PORTS.

Dover, March 4. Arrived the Levant Galley, Williston, from Plymouth; the Dawkins, Taylor, the Edward and Mary, Littler, the Jenkins, Cook, and another Ship, all from Chester: the Forrest, Harris, from Bristol for Dunkirk; and the Sloop —, Freckley, from Penzance for Middleburgh. Sailed the Anguilla, Welchman, for London; the Grampus Sloop of War, Capt. Brett, on a Cruise. Arrived the Travers, Roundtree, from St. Christopher's, last from Swansey. Wind S. S. W.

Deal, March 4. Remains the Charming Betty, Carter, for Plymouth. Arrived and sail'd for the River, the Shirley, Thompson, from Jamaica, last from Falmouth. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, March 5. Arrived the Isaac and Elizabeth, Mathews, from Middleburgh; the Parsons, Wood, from Dunkirk.

#### Arrived

At Portsmouth, the Windham, Atkinson, from Jamaica, last from Tenby in Wales.

#### LONDON, March 6.

Yesterday arrived the French Mail with the Paris Letter of Saturday last, and Advice that on Tuesday preceding, a Council was held at Versailles, in which it was resolv'd to augment every Company in all the Regiments with ten Men.

Yesterday at Noon a General Council was held at St. James's; but the Report of the 31 Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate was not made to his Majesty as was expected.

Last Wednesday Lieutenant Gardiner kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed a Captain in General Wade's Regiment of Horse.

On Wednesday last died in an advanced Age in the County of Berks, Thomas Gale, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in that County.

Mr. Robert Couchmaker, Brother to Mr. Couchmaker an eminent Brewer in Orchard-street Westminster, is appointed one of the Clerks in the Examiner's Office in the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. White, late Coroner of the City and Liberty of Westminster, a Place of 70l. per annum.

To-morrow the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will hold the third General Seal after Hillary Term at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening }  
at London Bridge. } 02 15 } 02 37 }

Bank Stock Books shut. India 157 to 156 3-4ths. South Sea 101 3-4ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-4th to 1-8th. New ditto 110 1-8th to 110. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 90. Five per Cent. ditto 75 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 4l. 7s. to 8s. to 7s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4l. 5s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 111.

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The Party rose from off their Places;  
Each moving Brother next to Brother,  
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Flota from La Vera Cruz to the Havanna, and the Track of the  
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and are desirous of having only a moderate Degree of Know-  
ledge in it, thereby to enlarge the Benefit and Pleasure of Con-  
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Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.

—Quæ censet admiculus ut si

Cæcus iter monstrare velit—

What sudden Changes our Resolves betray!

To-morrow is a Satire on To-day,

And shews its Weakness.

Verse: to the Author of this

Dr. ROBERT EATON  
BALSAMICK STYPTIC

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late  
House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court  
Street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a

surprising Manner, all internal as well as  
Hæmorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all  
Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting  
also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or  
bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds  
used according to the plain Directions given with it  
appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians  
in the large Account of this Medicine, written by  
himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians  
before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore,  
or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be  
Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letter  
for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine,  
also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting  
Medicine from the Inspection of the Council of the  
Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic  
Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Name  
Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be  
that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a  
Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Princes  
at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse  
the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in  
Tomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in  
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ASTHMA's, and all Disorders

Breast and Lungs,

Directly and infallibly cured by the

CHEMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has restored so many

Wounds labouring under the deepest Consump-  
tion most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and  
few Days Time, after all other the most celebrated  
and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the  
Cause or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the  
any other Kind, as also of Asthma's, or Shortness of  
Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and  
the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them  
obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good  
than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduced to  
Skeleton; and immediately cures the most tedious  
and almost suffocating Coughs, Hoarseness, Wheez-  
ing, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weakness of  
Breast, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Stomach,  
or Windpipe: Also Catarrhs, or Disfluxions of the  
and all Pricious and Asthmatic Effects, Heedless  
Night Sweats, and Diarrhæas, or Loose Stools,  
sant and most agreeable Manner.

It is balsamick, healing and strengthening  
parison, restores in all inward Weakness, Weakness  
of Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in  
or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy  
tion or long Breathing, and speedily and infallibly  
ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS,  
ever so bad, without the least Disorder, Trouble or  
ment, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can  
depend upon for the entire Cure of these Maladies.

Nor can the whole Materia Medica afford a  
certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but  
Character this most noble Chymical ELIXIR has  
gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of CON-  
sumptions, and Asthma's, &c. has occasioned many Attempts  
to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right,  
be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop, at the  
Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the  
3s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other  
England.



To the Right Honourable  
**ROBERT WALPOLE.**

by the late Motions in the Two Houses of  
PARLIAMENT.



OME, from your Trial, like  
the golden Ore,  
Come, perfect prov'd, and  
brighter than before!  
Beneath Mistrust or Blame no  
longer lie,  
Reveal'd and rectify'd to every  
Eye.

This sometime, to support his  
own great End,

his Genius ow'd to Britain's Friend;  
that Rage so impotently rose,  
to clear your Conduct, found your Foes:  
your Aid your worst Opposers came,  
his Tongues arraign'd you into Fame.  
too long, because too little known,  
length the general Voice your own!  
is dumb, Detraction veils her Head,  
his Pages must no more be read;  
is, now resign'd, forget to hate,  
the Wisdom that conducts the State.  
en within and Din without Doors cease,  
anks to angry Motions, all is Peace.  
ns, when fullen Vapours round us rise,  
his murr'ring Sons accuse her Skies,  
visions sweep from Strand to Strand,  
n again looks radiant o'er the Land.

**HOME PORTS.**

March 2. Arriv'd  
at Mount's-bay, Harris, for this Place; the  
Molly, Yeo, for Falmouth; and the Molham  
Mounjoy, for Plymouth; all from Neath;  
Davis, from Tenby for Pool; and the  
Wing, from Bristol for Exon.

March 2. Since my last came in his  
Ship the Kingston, Capt. Norris, and the  
Barker, from Guiney, of and for London.  
five Tenders. The Kingston is now going  
Cruize.

March 3. Yesterday came in the Cha-  
nd from Waterford, Dean, for Rotterdam;  
Wilson, of and for London, from Mary-  
led the Martha of this Place, Browie, for  
Wind S. E.

March 4. Yesterday came down from Spit-  
Majesty's Ship the Bristol, Capt. Young, for  
Henrietta, Barker, from Newcastle for  
and the Ann, Connell, from Gibraltar for  
Which last failed this Morning, with the  
for Amsterdam; and the Providence, New-  
Rotterdam; both from South Carolina.

March 5. Since my last arriv'd the  
of Southampton, Martin, from Amsterdam;  
Sarah of Timmouth, Holman, from Lisbon.  
S. E.

March 5. Came to the Mother-Bank,  
Friend, and the Concord, Hill, from Lon-  
porto.

March 5. Wind E. Came in the Restoration,  
Sta. Cruz, last from Mountsbay for Hol-  
led the Endeavour, Waters, and the Lisbon  
atham, both for Lisbon.

March 5. Wind N. E. In the Downs the  
Betty, Carter, and the Lynn, Allen, for Ply-  
—, Ball, for Topham; the Elizabeth,  
for Antigua. Arrived the Portland, Hurst,  
lyland; the Pike, Franklyn, from Leghorn  
on; and the Happy Couple, Cox, from Bri-  
nday came down and failed thro', the Alex-  
siffell, for Maryland.

Arrived at several Ports.

the Betty, Doubt, from Barbados, brings  
rgate, the Elliot, Pain, from South Carolina.  
olina, the Willy, Staples, and the Hanover  
Gromey, both from London.

LONDON, March 7.

ay arrived a Mail from Flanders, with Letters  
4th ult. O. S. from Vienna, and Advice that

the German Hussars had retaken Jablunka from the  
Prussians, after having entirely defeated one of their  
Parties of 500 Men; and put them all to the Sword;  
and that the King of Sardinia has actually assembled an  
Army of 30,000 Men, who have been furnish'd with  
Ammunition from Tuscany.

We hear that Col. Lee is appointed Colonel of the  
Company of Grenadiers in the First Regiment of Foot-  
Guards, in the room of Col. Price promoted.

Capt. Hemington to have Col. Lee's Company of  
Hatmen.

Capt. Kerr to have Col. Jeffery's Company.

Sir Edward Bettison to have Col. Long's Company.

Capt. Harvey to have Col. Horton's Company.

And Capt. Parker to be Captain-Lieutenant, in the  
room of Col. Hemmington.

Last Thursday Sir Thomas Brand, Knt. Gentleman  
Usher of the Black Rod, was married at Somerset-  
House Chapel to Miss Hume, a young Lady of a con-  
siderable Fortune.

Last Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount  
Fitzwilliams arrived at his House in Pallmall, from his  
Travels in Foreign Parts.

Yesterday Col. De Veil committed to Newgate Sa-  
muel Bird, for feloniously taking out of the Dwelling-  
house of Mrs. Hannah Pool a Silver Quart Mugg.

And likewise Anne Ward to the same Place, for  
breaking the House of Mr. Alexander Manley in the  
Burrough of Southwark, and taking feloniously a great  
Quantity of Wearing-apparel.

An ACCOUNT of Money receiv'd by Mess. Hoare  
and Arnold, since the 12th of January 1739. for the  
Use of the New General Hospital at Bath.

	l.	s.	d.
BY Mrs. Ristton	100	00	0
By Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bart.	100	00	0
By Mrs. Dormer's Legacy	20	00	0
By a Person unknown	1	03	7 1/2
By Robert Payne Barnard, Esq;	5	05	0
By a Person unknown	5	05	0
By Dr. Richard Frewin	20	00	0
By a Person unknown, per the Hands of the Rev. Mr. Chapman	10	10	0
By the Rev. Dr. Niblett, Warden of All Souls, towards the Fund for maintaining the New General Hospital	20	00	0
By Mr. John Izard of Baldock, to- wards the Fund for Ditto	5	05	0
By Miss Salway	3	03	0
By Mr. Nath, for 3 young Ladies	1	11	6
By Mr. Philip Allen, Postmaster at Bath	10	10	0
By Thomas Hart, Esq;	10	10	0
By the Right Hon. the Lord Brooke	30	00	0
By the Right Hon. John Verney, Esq;	5	05	0
By the Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland, one of the Lords of the Admiralty	05	05	0
By Sir William Wyndham, Bart.	21	00	0
By Mrs. Stroud	50	00	0
By the Right Hon. the Countess of Oxford	10	01	0
By a Person unknown	1	10	0
Taken out of the Hospital-Box	3	07	0 1/2
By a Person unknown	02	02	0
By John Delme, Esq;	05	05	0
By Mr. Woodford	01	01	0
Taken out of the Hospital-Box	03	11	6
By Thomas Duncombe, Esq;	21	00	0
Received before January 12, 1739.	4973	16	4 1/2
	5446	07	0 1/2

Sarum, March 5. By Mr. Fancourt's Plan for esta-  
blishing a circulating Library in Salisbury, every Half-  
Guinea entitles the Subscriber either to a Lot in the pre-  
sent Library, worth more than half a Guinea, (it may  
be, ten, twenty, thirty times more) or to a Year's Use  
of a better Library, which to every future Subscriber  
will be half a Guinea.

The Lots will begin to be divided the first Day of  
May next; and when the Division is finished, every  
Adventurer will have an Account of the Lot that falls to  
his Share.

After the 10th Day of April next Agents are not to  
dispose of any more Receipts, but are desired to send  
the Numbers of those that are sold, with the Names of  
the Persons entitled to them. The Receipts that shall

then remain in their Hands, the Librarian will take to,  
and stand his Chance with the Subscribers.

N. B. Tho' the Time for dividing the Lots is defer-  
red somewhat longer than was first propos'd, yet, as  
no Subscriber is a Sufferer by this Delay, so neither was  
it owing to any Want of Diligence and Application on  
the Librarian's Part.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	02 58	03 16

Bank Stock 141 for the Opening. India 156 1-half  
to 156. South Sea 101 1-4th to 101. Old Annuity  
112 1-8th to 112. New ditto 110. Three per Cent.  
100. Seven per Cent. Loan 97 3-4ths to 1-half.  
Five per Cent ditto 74 3-4ths to 1-half. Royal Assur-  
ance 90. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10.  
India Bonds 4 l. 6 s. to 7 s. to 6 s. Premium. Bank  
Circulation 4 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half  
Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s.  
Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths.  
Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equi-  
valent 111.

**Mint-Office in the Tower.**



Whereas several evil-disposed Persons have practis'd the  
making of Shillings and Sixpences to resemble Guineas  
and Half-Guineas, by putting Sceptres upon the Reverse,  
and gilding them over, to the great Prejudice of his Maje-  
sty's Subjects:

To prevent that evil Practice, and the Publick from be-  
ing impos'd upon for the future, the above Impressions are  
publish'd, that all Persons may know the Difference between  
the Gold and Silver Coins, which is the same in every  
King's Coin as the above, viz. the Neck of the Head on the  
Guinea is without any Robe or Drapery, and the Neck of  
the Head on the Shilling is long, with a Robe or Drapery  
on the Shoulders.

As to the Gold Coin of his present Majesty, there are no  
Sceptres on them, but the Arms of Great Britain in a Shield.

The Difference between the Gold and Silver Coin of  
Queen Anne is more difficult to be discover'd after being al-  
ter'd as above-mention'd; the Lock of Hair, which precedes  
from the Nape of the Neck over the Right Shoulder, and  
lies on the Right Breast, on the Guineas, being the only Mark  
by which Persons not well acquainted with Gold and Silver  
can distinguish the Guinea from the Shilling, which has not  
that Lock of Hair.

Any Person or Persons that shall be detected in uttering  
the counterfeit Money before-mention'd, or any other counter-  
feit Money, upon Notice given to the Solicitor of the Mint,  
such Offenders will be prosecuted at the Government's Ex-  
pence.

**This Day is Publish'd.**

(Price Six-pence)

**A Sermon preach'd at King-street Chapel**

in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, on Wednesday,  
Feb. 4. 1740. Being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Pro-  
clamation for a general Fast, on occasion of the present War  
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 annum, upon Lease, whereof four Years were to come at Mi-  
 chaelmas last. Enquire of Mr. Radley Attorney at Green-  
 wich.

**W**hereas in the Night between the  
 23d and 24th of February, the Dwelling-House of  
 Lady Hay, of Blandford in the County of Dorset, was broke  
 open by Two or more Persons, and rob'd of a large Silver  
 Coffee Pot, with a Widow's Lozenge; the Arms Sable Bend,  
 the Field Or, and Gules with a Half-Moon for a younger  
 Family; a Pair of Silver Salvers with the same Arms, with-  
 out a Lozenge; a Silver Quart Tankard, with a Foot to it,  
 and the same Arms; three Silver Chafers, and the largest of  
 the three with the same Arms, the other two without any;  
 three old-fashion Salts without Arms; a large Sloop Spoon,  
 and five common ones, mark'd G. H. Six Silver Tea Spoons  
 and a Strainer, the same Mark; a Silver Tooth-pick Case and  
 Nymeg-grater; a Gold Seal with a Cornelian Head; two  
 Murrain Rings, with the Rev. Mr. Clavering's Name; three  
 Diamonds, one Mr. Colling's Name in it, another Mrs.  
 Cradock's Name, the third uncertain; one Plain Ring, to-  
 gether with a Seal upon it, with a considerable Sum of Money;  
 two Scarlet Cloaks, the one Plain, the other with Loops, and  
 one Check Apron; This is to desire, that if any of the above-  
 mentioned Plate, &c. should be offer'd to Sale or Pawn, that  
 the Person or Persons offering the same should be secur'd, and  
 Notice thereof given to the Bailiff of Blandford aforesaid im-  
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 of the Materia Medica. To which is added, Short Maxims or  
 Rules for Health.  
*The first Physicians by Debauch were made,  
 Excess began, and Sickness sustains the Trade.  
 By Chafe our long liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,  
 Toil strong the Nerves, and purged the Blood;  
 Better to hunt the Fields for Health unbought,  
 Than see the Doctor for a nauseous Draught.  
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 God never made his Work for Man to mend.*  
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 the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies, and all the  
 of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turn, the  
 the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and  
 Rise from a deprav'd Appetite, vicious Ferment  
 mach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed  
 flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Path  
 Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and  
 which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts,  
 Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness  
 confused Thoughts, pertinaacious Watching, Sleep,  
 Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deers  
 with direful Views and terrible Approaches  
 times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness,  
 and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart,  
 Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs, and  
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